

THE CHRONICLE

of Higher Education.

September 27, 1989 • \$2
Volume XXXVI, Number 4

ISSN 0009-5862

News Summary

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Scientists hope frozen remnants of the last ice age may help answer some pressing environmental questions: Page A4.

The National Academy of Sciences is urging new procedures for reviewing proposed field tests of genetically modified organisms: Page A4.

Princeton's adjustment to the presidency of Harold T. Shapiro has been a protracted process: Page A18.

The lobbyist for private higher education in Michigan is known for his zealous devotion to his cause as well as his skill in winning financial and political support: Page A25.

Sen. Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia has stopped blocking federal support for several controversial campus projects—except for one in his own state: Page A25.

The Senate was set last week to vote on a 9-per-cent increase in the budget of the National Science Foundation: Page A25.

Children of migrant workers are attending college under a federal program on five campuses: Page A39.

Members of the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics will consider next week a proposal to shorten sports seasons: Page A44.

Academic and political leaders in Mexico are trying to reverse a domestic brain drain in science and technology: Page A45.

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'COCA-COLA U.' 10 YEARS LATER

Transformation of Emory: a Small Atlanta Institution Is Using a Historic Gift to Vault Into Big-Time Ranks

By LIZ McMILLEN

ATLANTA
Ten years after the Coca-Cola magnate Robert W. Woodruff bestowed a historic \$105-million gift upon Emory University, this wooded campus in the northeastern Atlanta suburbs has all the growing pains of an adolescent.

In one sudden stroke, Emory was granted the rarest of opportunities: the chance to transform itself. Over the past decade, the university has used that opportunity to do some hard thinking about how much of its former self it wants to shed and how much it wants to keep.

The gift, which went permanently into Emory's endowment, has generated more than \$108-million in income, which the university has plowed into academic programs virtually across the board.

It has provided millions of dollars for

scholarships, professorships, research and faculty recruitment, and special projects like the Carter Center, a scholarly institute named for the former President.

Mr. Woodruff's gift, still the largest ever in higher education, is a measure of one man's impact on a higher-education institution, a feat that recalls the individual philanthropy of another era, such as that of John Rockefeller or Andrew Carnegie.

Others Face Cutbacks

Emory's fortunes appear even more unusual when weighed against the recent experiences of other private research universities that are struggling with hard fiscal choices. The Johns Hopkins, Stanford, and Columbia Universities, to name just three, are all entering this academic year either with

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Coca-Cola magnate Robert Woodruff gave Emory U. more than \$200-million in his lifetime, \$105-million of it in a single gift 10 years ago.

Many Political Leaders Use 'Education Summit' to Maneuver on Issues

By THOMAS J. DeLOUGHRY

WASHINGTON
Political leaders spent much of last week jockeying for position in advance of this week's "Education Summit."

While the maneuvering politicians insisted that their primary goal was to improve the nation's schools and colleges, many education lobbyists were skeptical about all the hoopla.

"It's dueling press conferences," said one college lobbyist who asked not to be identified. "I don't know of anybody who thinks it's going to have much impact."

Whatever the summit's long-range effects, its approach prompted both Republicans and Democrats to take time—in one of Congress's busiest seasons—to discuss education.

President Bush, who is bringing most of his Cabinet to the University of Virginia for the two-day meeting with governors, held a third White House meeting with educators last week to get their thoughts on what should be discussed at the summit.

Democrats at Model High School

Congressional Democrats, meanwhile, traveled to a model high school in a Washington suburb to introduce their package of educational "performance goals" for schools, colleges, and governments.

The Democrats proposed six goals that they said could be met within 10 years with the cooperation of education and government officials. The goals included increas-

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Suit Charges 12 Private Colleges With Conspiracy; Antitrust Investigation Spreads to 51 Institutions

By SCOTT JASCHIK

As private colleges last week developed strategies to deal with a Justice Department investigation of possible antitrust violations, 12 of them were faced with yet another legal problem: a class-action lawsuit by a student who claimed they had engaged in illegal collusion to set tuition rates and award financial aid.

The Justice Department probe, and the lawsuit based on that inquiry, both center on the propriety of colleges' sharing certain types of information when they develop their budgets and tuition policies.

College officials, while insisting that they have not violated the law, are becoming more and more fearful of the consequences of the investigation. Simply

complying with the Justice Department requests is proving to be extremely expensive, they say. And should any antitrust lawsuit be successful, the costs could be astronomical, because federal law allows the awarding of triple damages in price-fixing cases.

Colleges May Seek Settlement

As a result, some college officials may propose to the Justice Department that, in return for the colleges' stopping certain as-yet-unspecified practices, the department curtail its inquiry.

"Anything that would prevent a lot of costly legal fees and time lost on this is something we ought to explore," said

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Students Are Facing Higher Fees for Campus Services

By SUSAN DODGE

Thousands of college students returned to their campuses this fall to find that tuition is not the only thing that has gone up. Higher fees for university services are common, and some students worry that the charges will strap their budgets.

The fees, which students are required to

pay, are levied by most public institutions and some private colleges and universities to cover the cost of a wide variety of campus services. Commonly called "student-activity fees," the money pays for use of university health centers, computers, libraries, student unions, and gymnasiums. At some institutions, the fees also cover the cost of season football and basketball tickets, as well as the operating costs of the student government.

Following are some of the campuses where increases have occurred:

■ Michigan State University established new fees for engineering and veterinary students this year. The former are required

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Academic Leaders in Hong Kong Fret Over Relations With China

Recent events in China have created new uncertainties about the prospects for Hong Kong's system of higher education: Page A46.

MARGINALIA

From *The South End*, the student newspaper at Wayne State University:

"The Arthur W. Neef Law Library was closed Monday after several people complained about a strong order in the building which made some people sick."

Too much orderliness can get to you, at times.

Ad in *the Summer Bruin* at the University of California at Los Angeles:

"When you advertise with the UCLA Summer Bruin, you are guaranteed an advertising staff committed to professionalism and excellence." Uh-huh.

From *Three Centuries at the Royal Library* (Copenhagen):

"The modern user may be dismayed to have to search for books on Greece under Turkey, or Czechoslovakia under the Austro-Hungarian Empire. But the system was established in the Europe of the Congress of Vienna, where it must be remembered that Bohemia was governed from Vienna, and Greece was a vassal state to the Ottoman Empire. The librarian who classified books in 1816 had no way of knowing of the new national states of the twentieth century, more than we can know where borders will lie in the year 2000."

Notice in *Spectra*, a publication of the Speech Communication Association:

"SCA is accepting nominations for five editorial positions. The calls for nominations were described in detail in the April *Spectra*."

"Nomination are sought for . . . Hurry, hurry!"

Higher mathematics at Northern Kentucky University (from the campus paper, *The Northerner*):

"This year enrollment reached an all time high of 10,300. Vice-President Gene Scholes of Administrative Affairs said, 'At the end of the last semester we had 3,500 parking spaces on campus. We have added another 600 spaces for a total of 4,200 parking spaces. We have sufficient parking for the students which don't come at the same time.'"

Letter to *The College World*, the student newspaper at Adrian College:

"This letter is a complaint to the yearbook production staff. . . I was very disappointed in the book for various reasons:

"1. There are misspellings of people's names throughout the yearbook. . ."

Horors!

—C.G.

In Brief

Study Finds Cal. Needs 16 More 2-Year Colleges

SACRAMENTO, CAL.—The California Community Colleges system has estimated it will need 16 new two-year colleges by the year 2005 to accommodate a projected enrollment increase of 400,000.

In addition, a staff report said, many of the existing 107 community colleges, which now enroll about 1.3 million students, should be expanded. The total cost of the new colleges and the expansion of existing ones was estimated at \$1.8-billion.

The University of California has estimated that during the same general period, it will need to increase the number of its campuses to 12 from the existing 9, and the 20-campus California State University system has proposed adding five campuses to meet growth projections.

The California Postsecondary Education Commission, which oversees higher-education planning in the state, is expected to issue its report on expansion needs early next year.

Teaching Group Urged to Rethink New Standards

WASHINGTON—The American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education has decided not to support the policy on certification adopted by the National

Board for Professional Teaching Standards.

In a unanimous vote, the association's directors urged the standards board to reconsider its position, announced in July, on requirements for candidates seeking voluntary certification. It said the requirements were "too broad, loosely defined, and permissive" to advance the profession.

The standards board established only two prerequisites for candidates—graduation with a baccalaureate degree in any subject from an accredited institution and three years of teaching experience.

The association, which represents more than 700 colleges and universities with teacher-education programs, objected to the

dreds of students scholarships by submitting false payroll claims to the state. He also was found to have diverted some of that money—including \$39,000 spent on home furnishings—for personal use.

Mr. Hibbs had served as the university's president for nearly 20 years before retiring in 1987 amid allegations of wrongdoing.

Chief Judge Ralph G. Thompson denied Mr. Hibbs's request for a sentence of community service, saying the former president had already "exploited" his opportunity to serve the public. Mr. Hibbs was also ordered to pay back more than \$1-million to Southeastern State University's foundation.

—COURTNEY LEATHERMAN

Former President Sentenced to 10 Years in Prison

OKLAHOMA CITY—A federal district judge here has sentenced a former president of Southeastern Oklahoma State University to 10 years in prison for defrauding the state and the institution's foundation of more than \$3.4-million.

Leon Hibbs, the ex-president, was convicted in July of nepotism and of giving hun-

board's decision not to tie certification to graduation from an accredited teacher-education program or to state licensure.

In a statement last week, the association said it could not endorse any proposal "that fails to go beyond existing standards to protect the public and enhance the teaching profession."

Parents of Slain Student Settle Suit Against Cornell

ALBANY, N.Y.—The parents of a Cornell University student who was murdered on the campus six years ago agreed to drop their civil suit against the university one day after the trial began in U.S. District Court here.

As part of the in-court settlement, Cornell agreed to pay the

parents of Erin C. Nieswand \$200,000. But there was no finding of negligence on the part of the university in the 1983 shooting death of Ms. Nieswand.

Su Yong Kim was convicted of killing Ms. Nieswand and her roommate, Young Hee Suh, in their dormitory room. Mr. Kim, who was not associated with Cornell, allegedly was obsessed with Ms. Nieswand and became enraged when she refused to see him.

The civil suit charged Cornell with negligent security practices—an allegation that university officials have denied. They said all dormitories were kept locked 24 hours a day when Ms. Nieswand was killed because students were studying for final exams.

Ms. Suh's family has sued Cornell in state court on the same grounds, but no trial date has been set in that case.

Sorority Members Move After Attack on House

PHILADELPHIA—Ten white students at Temple University who were living in a sorority house in a predominantly black neighborhood moved out this month after neighborhood youths attacked their home.

The sorority, Lambda Kappa Sigma, was sponsoring a party with two fraternities when an argument erupted between a white disc jockey attending the party and a black man from the neighborhood, said Lieut. Marshall R. Smith, who works in the Philadelphia police department's conflict-resolution unit. The disc jockey allegedly pushed the black man, racial slurs were exchanged, and a scuffle began, which was subsequently broken up by Temple University police.

After the police left, a group of neighborhood youths returned to the home, where they broke the first-floor windows and chopped down the front door with an ax, Lieut. Smith said. The 10 members of the sorority moved out of the house a day later.

Police are continuing to investigate what they have classified as a racial incident, he said.

27 Sue Testing Service for Invalidating Results

GLENDALE, CAL.—A group of 27 students from Crescenta Val-

Eckerd Is Going to the Dogs ... and Hamsters, Skunks ...

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

When students attending Eckerd College arrived on their campus earlier this month, they didn't come alone. Trailing behind or running on ahead were a variety of animals, ranging from a Saint Bernard, to a ferret, to a python.

For the past 10 years, the Florida college has set aside two residence halls where students may live with their pets. Officials say the students have about 40 dogs and cats and an additional 100 caged animals, such as hamsters, lizards, and skunks (which must be descended before coming to campus).

"If students grow up with a pet, they shouldn't have to leave it at home," says Wayne Harwell, the college's director of housing. "We felt it would be better for their emotional stability to let them bring the pet to school."

Pet owners do have to follow rules established by the college's Pet Policy Board, which is governed by students. Snakes may be no longer than six feet, animals can't roam around campus unattended or fight with other animals, and owners may walk their pets only in specified areas on the campus. Students also are responsible for cleaning up after their pets.

'A Real Conversation Piece'

Students say they like having pets in their rooms. "Chester will always be there for me no matter what grade I get on a test," says Tina Alligood, a senior who brought her kitten to college.

Most students on the campus like the animals, and the pets usually draw a crowd when their owners take them outside.

Laura A. Brink, a sophomore, walks across the campus with her python, Cha, wrapped around her neck. "I must say, she makes a real conversation piece," Ms. Brink says. "Most



Eckerd sophomore Laura Brink, with her pet python, Cha: "Most students are used to the dogs and cats. But Cha really stands out."

students are used to the dogs and cats. But Cha really stands out."

Some of the institution's maintenance workers, however, don't much care for the pets, especially Tracey J. Engel's ferret, Tiki. "Everybody loves Tiki except the cleaning ladies," says Ms. Engel, a senior. "One day he was bopping down the hall, and the lady screamed and ran down the hall. So I try not to scare them."

—MICHELE N-K COLLISON

Migrant Workers' Children Attend College Under a Federal Program

Continued from Page A39

ed at Boise State University, Oregon State University, the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, and California State University at Sacramento. The programs are offered in conjunction with the High School Equivalency Program, which offers migrant youngsters who have dropped out the chance to work toward high-school degrees. The U.S. Education Department this year spent \$7.2 million on the High School Equivalency Program and \$1.5 million on CAMP.

The college program does not require matching funds from the campuses involved, but several of them supplement their federal money with university contributions for scholarships and other programs.

Long Hours in the Fields

Children of migrant workers face myriad problems that, too often, discourage them from pursuing a college education, say CAMP directors. Because they spend much of the year traveling with their families, they often miss part of the school year and fall behind academically.

In addition, most work long hours in the fields after classes and have no time to study. They often receive little encouragement from their high-school counselors or parents, many of whom dropped out of elementary or high school.

"Many of these students had been given up on, and they're nice, smart kids," says John H. Jensen, who directs the CAMP program at Boise State University. "They may have a poor track record in

coursework, but it's not because they aren't intelligent."

One student who thought college would be beyond his reach is Mr. Ramirez, who grew up working the

**"My little brothers
and sisters are out
there working, and
I sometimes feel
I should be out there
with them."**

fields alongside his parents and eight siblings in Rupert, Idaho.

"I'd get out of school at around 3:30 and work until midnight, so there was no time for anything else," he says. "During the summer, we hoed beets, and during the winter, I worked in a potato plant. I really wanted to go to college to get away from that."

Mr. Ramirez's high-school counselors told him about CAMP, and he decided to give it a try. After a year in the program, he spent the past summer working as a clerk at the Iowa Department of Transportation. Mr. Ramirez, who just began his sophomore year at Boise State, hopes eventually to work for a government agency "helping other people in my situation."

"This Is the Only Way Out"

Even though he has excelled academically, Mr. Ramirez says he occasionally feels guilty being in college while the rest of his family is out in the fields. "My little brothers



Daniel Ramirez, in his hometown of Rupert, Idaho: "During the summer, we hoed beets, and during the winter, I worked in a potato plant. I really wanted to get away from that."

and sisters are out there working, and I sometimes feel I should be out there with them," he says.

Still, he doesn't have to look far for motivation.

"Deep down, I know this is the only way out, and I have to work hard for it," he says. "I'm determined not to end up back where I came from."

Ms. Cortez of Texas A&M, whose parents disapproved of her decision to go to college, says she had problems similar to Mr. Ramirez's.

She says she cried herself to sleep the first few weeks at Saint Edwards, wondering if she had made the right decision. "I kept thinking about them in the fields, and how hot it was," says Ms. Cortez, who grew up in a rural community in Texas's Rio Grande Valley. "But I truly believed I was doing something that would be good for the family in the long run."

Valedictorian's Busy Schedule

Her father had dropped out of school in the second grade, and her mother in the sixth. All of the family's 12 children worked to keep food on the table.

Despite her parents' objections, Ms. Cortez followed the advice of her teachers and entered the CAMP program after graduating from high school as class valedictorian. She had managed to excel despite a chaotic schedule that meant moving several times during the academic year to follow the cotton-growing season. At Saint Edwards she earned a nearly perfect grade-point average and, in her senior year, won the university president's Woman of the Year award.

Now a doctoral student in physical chemistry at Texas A&M, she hopes to become a college professor and to serve as a role model for other migrant farm children.

"I'd like to help people who say they can't do it, because I used to think that," says Ms. Cortez. "I don't believe it any more."

Many migrant students are on the road with their parents when the time comes to file college financial-aid forms, says Miriam Orzech, assistant vice-president for academic affairs at Oregon State.

Recruiters for the CAMP program visit high schools and social-service agencies in areas with large migrant populations in an effort to educate students and their families about opportunities they might be missing.

One of the most important duties of CAMP advisers is to help students get as much scholarship money as they qualify for. That is particularly important after their freshman year, when they will no longer be financially supported by the CAMP program. At Saint Edwards, migrant students typically receive grants and scholarships totaling around \$8,500 to \$10,000 annually.

Brush

Once students are accepted, they take the same courses and live in the same dormitories as traditional students. But they receive much more extensive counseling and support services, which can include remedial classes and special tutoring.

The college and high-school programs for migrant students survived numerous brushes with the budget ax during the Reagan Administration. CAMP administrators say the money currently being spent—the same amount as last year—is much too low.

"One of the things that is glaringly obvious to all of us in migrant education is that the need is far greater than the resources being made available to us," says Ms. Orzech of Oregon State. "If you put all five CAMP programs together, you serve a total of a few hundred students, and there are many thousands of students out there who could benefit."

FACT FILE: Earned Degrees Conferred, 1986-87

	Bachelor's degrees			Master's degrees			Doctor's degrees		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Agriculture and natural resources	10,314	4,677	14,991	2,461	1,062	3,523	871	178	1,049
Architecture and environmental design	5,590	3,332	8,922	2,073	1,069	3,142	66	26	92
Area and ethnic studies	1,278	2,062	3,340	452	399	851	73	59	132
Business and management	128,958	112,198	241,156	45,211	22,285	67,496	839	259	1,098
Communications									
communications technologies	18,155	27,253	45,408	1,606	2,331	3,937	158	117	275
Computer and information sciences	25,929	13,735	39,664	5,995	2,496	8,491	322	5	374
Education	20,770	66,345	87,115	19,642	55,859	75,501	2,117	3,792	6,909
Engineering, engineering technologies	80,347	12,727	93,074	19,841	2,852	22,693	3,557	263	3,820
Foreign languages	2,791	7,393	10,184	517	1,229	1,746	184	257	441
Health sciences	9,177	54,029	63,206	3,887	14,539	18,426	564	649	1,213
Home/economics	1,116	13,826	14,942	256	1,814	2,070	65	232	297
Law	370	808	1,178	1,423	520	1,943	79	41	120
Letters	12,684	24,449	37,133	2,140	3,983	6,123	515	666	1,181
Liberal/general studies	9,312	12,053	21,365	459	667	1,126	15	14	29
Library and archival sciences	20	119	139	796	3,019	3,815	18	39	57
Life sciences	19,641	18,473	38,114	2,539	2,415	4,954	2,226	1,197	3,423
Mathematics	8,834	7,655	16,489	2,024	1,297	3,321	599	126	725
Military sciences	357	26	383	81	2	83	0	0	0
Multi/interdisciplinary studies	7,597	8,805	16,402	1,764	1,277	3,041	174	102	276
Parks and recreation	1,636	2,471	4,107	213	263	476	20	12	32
Philosophy and religion	3,840	2,136	5,976	698	410	1,108	329	93	422
Physical sciences	14,302	5,672	19,974	4,243	1,409	5,652	3,038	634	3,672
Protective services	7,974	4,956	12,930	719	300	1,019	15	3	18
Psychology	13,332	29,536	42,868	2,856	5,348	8,204	1,458	1,665	3,123
Public affairs	4,537	9,624	14,161	6,191	10,841	17,032	216	182	398
Social sciences	53,879	42,306	96,185	6,294	4,103	10,397	2,026	890	2,916
Theology	4,331	1,379	5,710	3,225	1,656	4,881	1,108	128	1,236
Visual and performing arts	13,783	27,440	41,223	3,757	4,749	8,506	447	345	792
All fields	480,854	510,485	991,339	141,363	149,194	289,557	22,099	12,021	34,120

	Professional degrees				Professional degrees		
	Men	Women	Total		Men	Women	Total
Chiropractic	1,982	673	2,655	Pharmacy	351	510	861
Dentistry	3,603	1,138	4,741	Podiatry, podiatric medicine	468	122	590
Law	21,643	14,529	36,172	Theological professions	5,794	1,387	7,181
Medicine	10,566	5,054	15,620	Veterinary medicine	1,150	1,080	2,230
Optometry	697	385	1,082				
Osteopathic medicine	1,206	412	1,618	All fields	47,460	25,290	72,750

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION